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BANNOCK-ONEIDA

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

SUMMARY REPORT

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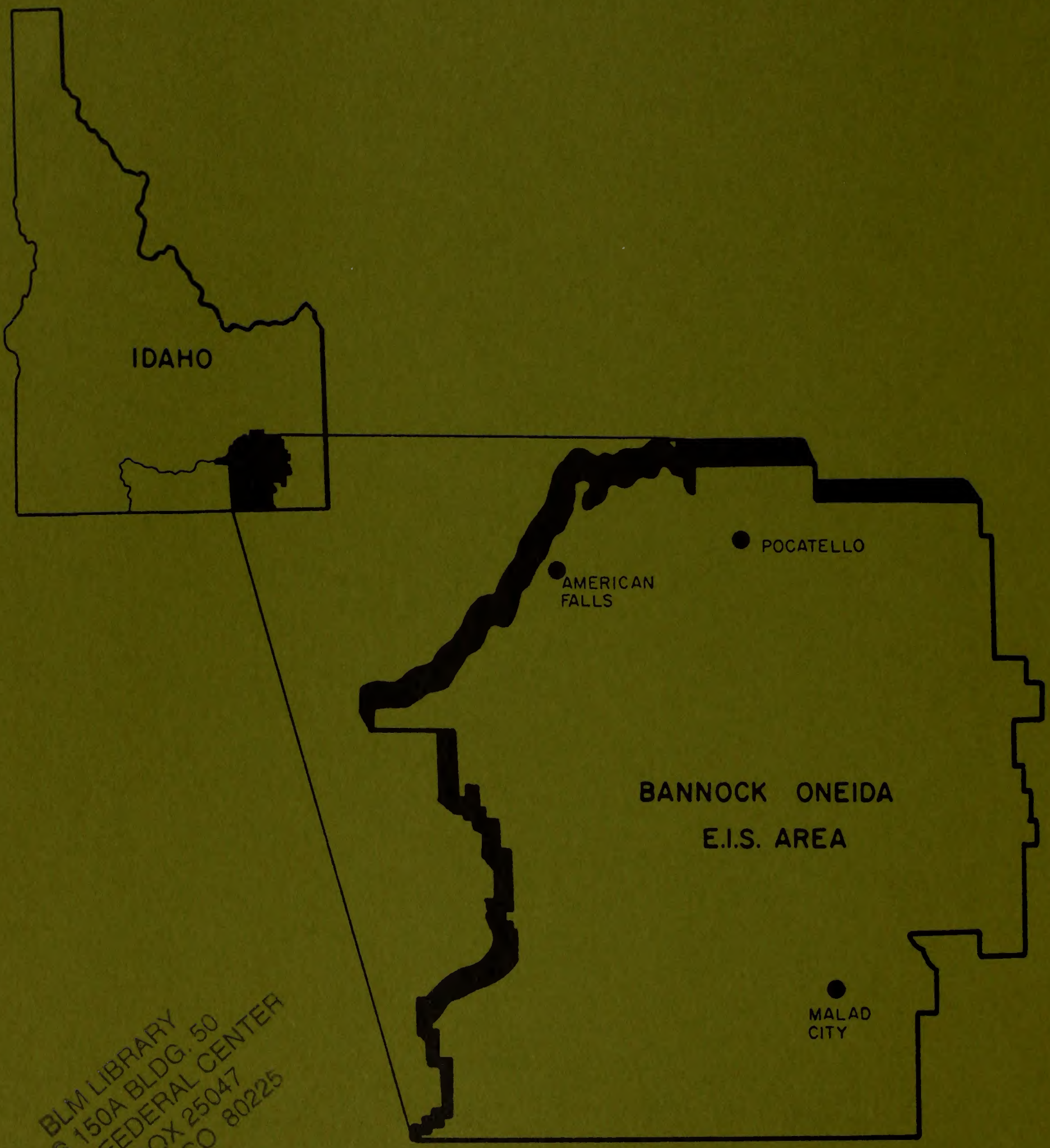
1981

U.S. Department of the Interior – Bureau of Land Management
Burley District – Idaho

February 1981



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Rangeland Management Program Document is to summarize the action to be taken on public lands analyzed in the Bannock—Oneida Grazing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and the Malad and Pocatello Management Framework Plans (MFPs). This concise public record is available to all interested parties, as well as being distributed to those who received copies of the draft and final EIS.

A rangeland program will be implemented on 431,508 acres of public land in southeastern Idaho. This area, the eastern portion of the Bureau of Land Management's Burley District, also includes 32,460 State of Idaho acres and 94,454 acres of private lands. Portions or all of five counties are included. Eighty-five allotments and more than 250 individual livestock permittees, 95 percent of them cattle operators, are directly affected.

A wide variety of wildlife, including big game and upland game birds, depend upon the area for suitable habitat. Mule deer comprise a significant population during the winter months, when almost 8,000 animals utilize forage on public lands. Fourteen sensitive species and two endangered animal species are known to inhabit the area. Portions of 15 streams provide about 16 miles of habitat for cold water game fish. There are no wild horses or burros in the area.

The most significant recreational activity in terms of visitor days is hunting, but other values include a proposed wilderness study area, concentrated off-road vehicle use near Pocatello and nearly 50 recorded cultural sites of prehistoric significance.

THE PROGRAM

Decision

The management program and decision is basically Alternative A (Proposed Action) as described in the Final Bannock—Oneida EIS. The decision to select Alternative A will allocate 65,844 AUMs of forage for livestock, which will require an overall 18.8 percent reduction in authorized use in the short term, or a 1.1 percent increase from the five-year average use. A total of 17,758 AUMs will be allocated for consumptive use to wildlife. In 15 years an additional 5,851 AUMs from land treatments and 3,145 AUMs from grazing systems will be available for livestock. As a spin-off benefit, land treatments will provide 1,300 AUMs for wildlife, primarily mule deer and antelope.

Grazing systems to be implemented will result in 157,403 acres of rest-rotation management, 198,862 acres of deferred rotation, 32,697 acres of deferred grazing, 30,562 acres of seasonal use and 5,732 acres in unallotted status. Seasons of use will be adjusted on 42 percent of the total area to reflect primarily a delay in spring livestock turnout. Table 1—1 lists the 85 separate allotments and grazing systems and seasons of use they will be managed under. Authorized Livestock AUMs are also the active preference. Short Term Initial Forage Allocation reflects the adjustment in the proposed action.

The proposed range developments and land treatments needed to implement existing and new grazing systems are shown on Table 1—2. There are 13,240 acres of chaining and aerial seeding, 600 acres of burning and drill seeding, 5,380 acres of chemical spray, 6 cattleguards, 17¾ miles of fence, 22 miles of water pipeline, 16 stock troughs, 8 spring developments, 2 catchments, 2 reservoirs, 1 well and 2 wildlife guzzlers proposed. An estimated construction and maintenance cost for the development and a schedule for implementation by priority is included in Table 1—2.

Environmental Alternative

The program is the environmentally preferred alternative. Alternative A (Proposed Action) is designed to achieve a balanced mix of uses and ensure sustained yield from the rangeland ecosystem. In order to do this, man's whole environment, including both the biophysical and human element, must be considered. The program prescribes livestock use levels that do not exceed the productive capability of the land. On the other hand, socioeconomic impacts from the stocking levels will not result in severe negative impacts to the livestock operators or the public. Therefore, protection of natural environment values with tolerable disturbance to the human values will best serve the total public interest.

Modifications

An environmental assessment will be prepared on each project that deviates from the program analyzed as Alternative A in the EIS.

Modifications incorporated into the rangeland program decision that deviate from the EIS as reflected in Table 1—1 are as follows:

1. Forage allocation in the Shoestring and McCammon Allotments will not exceed the authorized livestock AUMs; suspended non-use will not be activated.

2. Authorized livestock AUMs and the percent adjustment proposed will be decreased to reflect voluntary transfers of grazing privileges out of the Pleasantview, Samaria and South Stone Allotments.

3. The Cottonwood Allotment will be managed by a deferred rotation grazing system rather than seasonal to complement State of Idaho grazing management on adjacent lands.

4. The total authorized livestock AUMs will be 81,038 rather than 82,462; short-term initial forage allocation will be 65,844 AUMs rather than 66,164.

5. Proposed livestock adjustment from authorized use in the short term will be —18.8 percent rather than —19.8 percent.

6. Season of use will terminate November 15 in the Curlew Allotment.

Deviations that are reflected in Table 1—2 include the following:

1. Total pipeline mileage will be increased by 3.5 miles in the Pleasantview Allotment and 3.0 miles will be proposed for the East Fork Allotment to replace earthen reservoirs.

2. A stock well or pipeline system will be proposed in the Indian Springs Allotment, where a water haul site is presently located.

3. Land treatment on 200 acres by chaining and aerial seeding in the Right Hand Grazing Allotment and chemical spraying of 1,306 acres in the South Bull Allotment will be cancelled.

4. Cattleguards proposed in the EIS in the Pleasantview, Indian Springs and Bancroft Allotments will be cancelled.

5. Total estimated development cost is slightly higher as a result of the project changes noted above. Acres disturbed are slightly less.

6. Proposed range developments will be completed on a priority basis rather than on a staggered schedule between 1981 and 1984 fiscal years.

Other deviations not reflected in Tables 1—1 and 1—2 include the following:

1. Initial vegetative allocation will be achieved by adjusting numbers, seasons of use or a combination of both over a period of 3 to 5 years.

2. Overall percent adjustment from the five-year average use will be +1.1 percent rather than +1.6 percent.

3. Maintenance for existing vegetative manipulation will be scheduled and accomplished as identified in the Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) on a priority basis.

Related Actions

Related actions to the overall rangeland management program are primarily directed toward watershed and wildlife. Specifically, the following consequences will result from implementation of the program:

1. Watershed

Most of the vegetative biomass (83 percent) has been allocated to non-consumptive uses, which include watershed cover. Land treatments on a total of 19,220 acres will maximize grass and forb production, resulting in overall long term positive effects.

The program also sets aside 6,252 acres for watershed, aesthetics and wildlife purposes, with no livestock grazing permitted.

2. Wildlife

One issue of concern is the effect of livestock grazing on aquatic wildlife habitat and riparian vegetation. To mitigate adverse impacts and deal with this concern, the following actions will be taken:

a. Fence 0.5 mile of King Creek, 0.25 mile of Moonlight Creek, 0.5 mile of Stockton Creek and Wiregrass Reservoir to exclude livestock grazing.

b. Hold forage allocation in the Shoestring and McCammon Allotments to the authorized livestock AUMs in order to maintain or improve the stream condition of Bell Marsh, Birch, Goodenough, Harkness, Mormon Canyon and Walker Creeks.

c. Delay spring grazing to the dates shown in Table 1–1 on the McCammon and Moonlight Mine Allotments (Harkness and Moonlight Creeks).

d. Reduce livestock grazing as shown on Table 1–1 in the Cottonwood Allotment by 66 percent, in the Right Hand Allotment by 34 percent and in the Morrison Allotment by 44 percent to protect Stockton Creek, Garden Creek and Wiregrass Reservoir.

e. Provide 100 acres of land treatment as shown in Table 1–2 in the Morrison Allotment to provide 35 AUMs for livestock grazing in lieu of use customarily made near Wiregrass Reservoir.

Another important wildlife consideration is the big game population. Forage is allocated for existing numbers and will also be sufficient for 1985 population goals for elk and antelope. All but 1 percent of the total area (Downey Front) has sufficient forage for present and projected population numbers of mule deer. Allocations are as follows:

Animal	Peak Animal No.	AUMs
Mule Deer	7,915	17,100
Elk	110	552
Antelope	60	106

The proposed livestock reduction in 32 allotments (7,228 AUMs) will provide additional forage and decrease stress for wildlife in those areas dependent upon terrestrial vegetation for food and cover.

In addition, land treatment projects will provide 1,300 AUMs. However, any projects that might result in adverse effects to mule deer winter range have been eliminated. Water development will enhance spring/summer antelope habitat by allowing increased distribution into areas where water is currently limited.

Grazing systems will be designed to minimize livestock/wildlife conflicts, especially in winter ranges where competition could be a problem. Systems that provide periodic rest from livestock use and minimize fall grazing will be most beneficial.

Monitoring

Monitoring the resource condition to evaluate the effectiveness of the rangeland program will be done by field studies as follows:

1. Established range studies (livestock and vegetation) will continue to be used. This includes the use of photographic trend plots and collection of climatic data, actual grazing use made by livestock and utilization studies by the key species method. In addition, regular range supervision and compliance checks, livestock marking programs, and forage inventory rechecks will continue.

2. Wildlife studies will include mule deer range browse studies each spring to show the condition, utilization and shrub age and form class of winter browse. Forage utilization in sage grouse habitat will be monitored by using the key forage plant method in meadow areas and by determining shrub age and form class in known nesting/brood rearing areas. Aquatic habitat will be monitored periodically by using BLM's Idaho State Office "Stream Habitat Condition Evaluation Form" and by establishing studies in fenced riparian areas.

3. Water quality, yields and sediment production and infiltration will be monitored in cooperation with the USGS. Stream flows and storm runoffs will be measured periodically to determine how water yields are being affected by the program. Water quality changes in streams, springs and reservoirs will be monitored by periodic water grab samples. Paired watershed studies will also be established.

Beneficial Effects

The effects of the decision as reflected in the management program are for the most part beneficial. The decision provides the widest range of resource opportunity of all alternatives considered. Vegetation is allocated in accordance with the inventoried carrying capacity by specific allotment. Grazing systems make efficient use of that forage. Range developments are proposed on a site specific basis to realize the forage potential and disperse livestock to improve range utilization.

Internally, the program will allow BLM to meet multiple use mandates and policies set out by legislative acts as well as meet goals set by the agency itself.

More specifically, positive benefits from the program are as follows:

1. Range condition, trend, productivity and cover will improve.

2. Soil erosion rates will decrease on 67 percent of the public land resulting in a significant improvement in watershed condition.

3. Aquatic habitat will be either maintained or improved through mitigative measures discussed earlier. Forage will be allocated on an overall basis to meet present demand of big game populations and 1985 projections on all but 1 percent of the area. Nesting habitat for sharp-tailed grouse will be improved, while sage grouse will benefit due to increased water distribution. A stable prey base will be maintained for threatened, endangered and sensitive species.

4. Hunting and fishing quality for most game species will show localized improvement over the short and long terms.

5. Less disturbance to cultural resources will result from reduced livestock forage allocation on 32 allotments.

6. Intermediate and long-term economic gains will provide an annual increase of $7,477 and $18,446, respectively, in livestock industry income alone, with additional income to the construction industry and recreation-related services.

7. Long-term gains in employment over 15 to 20 years will result.

8. Livestock will benefit from the additional water developments, which will result in less travel distance to forage.

9. Quantity and quality of forage will increase, and consequently livestock weight gains will improve.

10. The economic impact from downward livestock adjustments is reduced by range improvements that will create additional forage, by staggering reductions over several years, and by providing an option to reduce numbers and/or length of time on the range.

Unmitigated Impacts

Adverse consequences that cannot be mitigated, after all feasible means to avoid or minimize harmful environmental impacts have been adopted, are as follows:

1. Vegetation

There will be short-term, minor adverse impacts from the installation of the proposed range developments and a two-year loss in forage production on the 19,220 acres of land treatment.

2. Soils

An estimated 12 percent of the area will show increased erosion rates, with significant rates occurring on 10 allotments if higher stocking rates actually occur.

3. Cultural

Increased livestock use on 27 allotments will intensify the trampling damage to 29 known cultural sites occurring in four of these allotments.

4. Wildlife

There will be one out of 15 ferruginous hawk nesting sites susceptible to disturbance by range development work. Vegetation allocations for mule deer will be deficient in nine allotments comprising 1 percent of the total area. Also, space and forage competition may occur on 15 allotments that contain approximately 32 percent of the total deer winter range on public lands. Livestock grazing prior to June 15 may hold sage grouse population below the habitat carrying capacity. Chemical spray will adversely affect 1.4 percent of crucial sage grouse habitat in the Curlew Allotment, and seeding 3.9 percent on a short-term basis. Livestock will continue to utilize riparian areas where fencing is not proposed, with overall stream condition expected to remain unimproved.

5. Social-Economic

A short-term income loss of $78,777 annually will result. In general, negative short-term effects on both employment and income will be expected.

ALTERNATIVES

The EIS considered four main alternatives to the Proposed Action:

Increased Livestock Use (Alternative B)

This alternative was designed to maximize livestock use by adding 10,133 AUMs to the current forage capacity through grazing systems and an intensive range improvement and land treatment program. Forage would be provided to satisfy all of the 81,038 AUMs active grazing preference of livestock operators at the end of the 15 years.

This alternative was not selected because of the severe adverse effects to other resource values, primarily wildlife.

No Livestock Grazing (Alternative C)

This alternative would eliminate livestock grazing from the public lands. All existing privileges and vested interests in range improvements would be dissolved.

This alternative was not selected because the socio-economic impacts would be highly adverse. Economically, $2,822,476 annually would be lost to the livestock industry alone, while a total of 235 jobs would be lost. The overall human environment would suffer as a result of substantial loss.

Decreased Livestock Use (Alternative D)

Under this alternative, only 51 percent of the five-year average licensed use and 41 percent of the active grazing preference would be allowed. Consequently, only 33,082 AUMs would be allocated for livestock grazing.

This alternative was not selected since losses to livestock permittees would be almost $1,484,309 annually, with 114 total jobs lost. Excessive negative impacts to the ranching community would result.

No Action — Continue Existing Situation (Alternative E)

This alternative would allow the existing situation to continue so that livestock management and utilization would be unchanged. Livestock forage allocation would remain at the 1974-1978 average licensed use level, which is 65,149 AUMs.

This alternative was not selected because potential soil erosion rates would increase on 37 percent of the area, which is three times worse than under Alternative A. There would be other adverse impacts, including a continued decline in wildlife numbers and diversity.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public involvement during each phase of the EIS process is summarized in the following sections.

Planning

Land use planning documents for the EIS area were updated during 1977-1979 in accordance with BLM Manuals 1601-1608. Informal contacts with livestock operators, concerned individuals and local, State and Federal agency representatives were made by District personnel throughout plan preparation. The nature of this involvement included gathering information on specific areas of public land or a resource program and gaining insight into public concerns and expections. Ad hoc advisory committee meetings were held August 29, 1978 in American Falls, August 30, 1978 in Malad City, and March 14, 1979 in Pocatello. Public meetings to discuss multiple use recommendations, from which the EIS Proposed Action evolved, were held January 9, 1979 in Malad City, and April 30, 1979 in Pocatello.

EIS

As the time for preparing the environmental impact statement drew near, public participation was intensified. An EIS scoping meeting was held April 30, 1979 at the Holiday Inn in Pocatello. A "Scoping Process" Notice of Intent was published in the April 12 Federal Register. The notice presented specific components of the Proposed Action and gave a short description of suggested alternatives to the proposal. Comments were solicited on additional alternatives to be considered and critical issues to be addressed in the EIS. In addition to the Federal Register notice, agencies and individuals were notified about the scoping meeting via phone calls, letters and news releases. Approximately 60 people attended the meeting, which received coverage in the Idaho State Journal and on Channel 6, KPVI television, in Pocatello.

To ensure involvement of the Shoshone—Bannock Tribes in the scoping process, the District Manager and Bannock—Oneida Area Manager met on May 8, 1979 with the Tribal Business Council to solicit the council's advice on alternatives and key problems to be analyzed in the EIS. Burley District officials have also met on several occasions with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal officials and have participated in the Tribal Council's Fort Hall land use planning meetings.

During writing of the draft EIS, public involvement continued. The various specialists on the EIS team maintained close contact with those constituents who might be affected by or were interested in land use decisions in the Bannock—Oneida area.

The draft EIS was completed March 14, 1980. Copies of the draft were mailed to livestock operators and individuals or organizations expressing an interest in the EIS. Additional copies went to the Idaho State Clearinghouse, congressional delegations and State legislators, local government officials, and Federal and State agencies. In all, approximately 580 copies were distributed. A total of 17 comment letters were reviewed regarding the analysis of the five alternatives addressed in the draft EIS.

Public hearings on the draft EIS were held April 15, 1980 in Malad City and April 16, 1980 in Pocatello. The hearings were publicized through a notice in the front of each draft EIS, through local news releases and through a March 19, 1980 Federal Register notice. Fifty-four persons attended the Malad City hearing and twenty-seven attended the Pocatello hearing, with six individuals presenting testimony at each location. The comment period on the draft EIS closed on May 6, 1980. Responses to written comments and hearing testimony were printed in the final EIS.

Approximately 600 copies of the final EIS were distributed. Notice of availability of the final was publicized in the Federal Register and through local news media. No letters of protest were received on the final.

Decision Process

All previous public comments and suggestions have been considered in developing this Bannock—Oneida Rangeland Management Program Document. Since release of the final EIS, District personnel have met with all grazing associations, many individual livestock operators, the Rangeland Resources Coordinator for the University of Idaho and the Legislative Assistant for Agriculture and Natural Resources to a U.S. Senator.

District personnel conducted on-the-ground meetings with Idaho Department of Fish and Game Region 4 and 5 representatives to examine possible range development areas. In addition, meetings have been held with Idaho Department of Public Lands officials, who have agreed to accept BLM's stocking rates and grazing systems for State lands within BLM grazing allotments. Normal day-to-day contact with users and other interested parties will continue as specific components of the rangeland plan are implemented.

IMPLEMENTATION

Administrative Action

The grazing program applicable to each allotment will be documented and available to each permittee/lessee by March, 1981. Following this, written agreements will be pursued with grazing associations and/or individuals requiring an adjustment. However, an administrative decision will be issued by June, 1982, to cover any adjustment in grazing preference.

Allotment Management Plans will be cooperatively prepared on a priority basis, with the Curlew Allotment being the first to be completed. For highly fragmented public lands coordinated grazing plans with the Soil Conservation Service and/or State of Idaho will be developed. The District Grazing Advisory Board will review all AMPs being developed for the area.

Rangeland Improvements

The facilitating projects to implement the grazing program on a priority basis are shown in Table 1—2. Project maintenance will be the primary responsibility of the livestock operators, as stipulated in cooperative agreements. Vegetative manipulation project maintenance will be scheduled and accomplished by the BLM on a priority basis. An environmental assessment will be prepared on each project prior to construction.

Grazing Use Adjustments

Effective in March of 1982, downward adjustments to reach the range carrying capacities will begin, with the final adjustment at the end of a 3—5 year period to reduce the economic impact to the livestock operators. Adjustments may be taken by livestock numbers, season of use or a combination of both.

Appropriations

Development of facilities will begin in FY 1981, with about $95,000 provided by range improvement funds, congressional appropriations, District

Grazing Advisory Board funds and livestock operator contributions. As additional funds become available, the implementation schedule will be followed on a priority basis. However, at the present rate of fund appropriation, it will be at least 5½ years before the total program is implemented. Consequently, implementation of the program depends upon the availability of adequate funding and work months for personnel. Benefit—cost studies will be conducted on an allotment basis prior to AMP approval. Maintenance costs will be shared with the livestock operators in accordance with cooperative agreements for range improvements.

Future Adjustments

If studies indicate a need to modify seasons of use, livestock numbers, class of livestock, or grazing systems, these adjustments will be made after consultation with the affected livestock operators. An environmental assessment will be prepared prior to increases in livestock use.

* * *

TABLE 1-1
PROPOSED FORAGE ALLOCATION AND GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR DOMESTIC LIVESTOCK

						PROPOSED LIVESTOCK ADJUSTMENTS (%) From Authorized Use	
Allotment	Acres	Authorized Livestock AUMs	5-Year Average Licensed Use	Short Term Initial Forage Allocation	Season of Use Proposed	Short Term	Grazing Systems* (Treatments) Proposed
Houtz Canyon	2,967	512	512	258	5-16 to 8-31	-50	DR (3)
Side Canyon	120	24*	24	10	5-1 to 8-31	-58	SU
Cold Water	152	16*	16	14	4-1 to 5-31	-13	SU
Register Rock	80	2*	2	2	7-20 to 8-30	0	SU
Rock Creek	400	24*	24	24	3-1 to 1-15	0	SU
Curlew	139,073	25,303	22,079	22,796	4-16 to 11-15	-10	RR, DR, DG
South Stone	11,962	3,583	2,487	3,084	5-1 to 6-25	-14	RR (3)
South Bull	4,938	582	399	581	5-16 to 8-15	0	DR (3)
Pleasantview	59,026	17,196	13,850	11,186	5-15 to 10-14	-35	RR (3)
Samaria	25,283	5,139	3,716	3,203	6-26 to 8-31	-38	RR (2)
Walker	552	150	150	68	5-15 to 8-24	-55	SU
Madsen		44	42	26	5-1 to 6-30	-41	SU
Hanzel Mountain	12,313	3,470	1,134	3,470	4-21 to 11-30	0	DR (2)
Big Onion	7,050	1,959	1,914	1,457	5-20 to 9-19	-26	RR (3)
Cedar Mountain	2,001	100*	100	100	4-20 to 9-19	0	SU
Dairy Creek	3,320	1,014	784	780	5-16 to 9-15	-23	DR (2)
East Daniels	120	14	3	14	5-16 to 10-15	0	SU
Deep Creek	161	39	39	20	5-16 to 9-15	-49	SU
East Fork	7,360	1,373	1,138	742	6-1 to 9-30	-46	DR (2)
Roy Arbon	46,056	6,141	5,434	6,141	5-16 to 10-15	0	DR (2)
Indian Springs	10,407	1,983	1,394	1,226	6-16 to 9-30	-38	DR (2)
Black Rock	11,141	726	693	726	5-1 to 6-20	0	DR (2)
Michaud Creek	4,215	550	526	550	4-16 to 10-30	0	DR (2)
2 1/2 Mile	2,618	539	539	437	5-1 to 10-31	-19	SU
Moonlight Mine	2,223	200	167	200	5-16 to 6-3	0	SU
Rapid Creek	3,051	378	363	454	4-16 to 8-31	+20	DR (2)
Inkom	5,511	756	462	851	5-16 to 8-31	+13	DR (2)
Stanger	548	147	147	122	6-1 to 8-31	-17	SU
Shoestring	2,281	222	230	222	5-1 to 10-15	0	RR (3)
Bullock	195	25	25	13	5-1 to 5-24	-48	SU
Goodenough	23	26*	26	13	5-25 to 6-25	-50	SU
McCammon	3,248	303	230	303	5-16 to 11-30	0	SU
Price	265	60	48	60	5-1 to 9-30	0	SU
Toponce	4,291	636	648	648	5-31 to 10-20	+ 2	RR (3)
Hebdon	791	34	34	34	5-16 to 6-1	0	SU
Taylor	411	44	26	44	9-8 to 9-20	0	SU
Bancroft	11,000	2,200	1,918	1,225	6-1 to 9-30	-44	DR (3)
Wistisen	215	32	33	54	10-1 to 10-31	+69	SU
Fish Creek	2,550	503	255	503	5-16 to 10-31	0	DG (2)
Rowsell	40	18	6	4	5-16 to 10-15	-78	SU
Lund	5,569	503	299	503	5-16 to 10-20	0	DG (2)
Crystal	5,240	1,144	868	1,141	5-16 to 10-15	0	DR (2)
Swim Ind.	281	42	0	42	5-1 to 6-30	0	SU
Tate Ind.	80	31	30	12	5-10 to 9-30	-61	SU
Myler	120	18	18	18	5-16 to 9-15	0	SU
Garden Creek	357	28	28	64	6-16 to 10-15	+129	SU
Stewart Ind.	988	150	150	150	6-1 to 8-31	0	SU
Soloago	3,438	606	193	606	6-1 to 8-23	0	DR (2)
Rogers Ind.	812	51	51	51	5-25 to 6-3	0	SU
Hatley	229	25	25	23	5-16 to 9-30	-8	SU
Preslar Ind.	40	7	4	6	5-16 to 9-30	-14	SU
Rocks	499	700	419	264	4-16 to 6-6	-62	SU
Johnson	1,114	143	57	113	5-16 to 9-30	-21	SU
Anderson	2,360	110	0	110	5-16 to 9-30	0	SU
Howe	80	18*	18	10	5-1 to 5-31	-44	SU
L. Allen	520	52	52	52	5-16 to 9-15	0	SU
R. Almond	53	9	9	8	5-1 to 10-15	-11	SU
T. Bloxham	80	10	10	2	4-16 to 9-30	-80	SU
A. Brady	40	6	6	1	4-16 to 9-30	-83	SU
C. Criddle	40	6	6	1	4-16 to 9-30	-83	SU
Cambridge	1,507	251	251	145	5-16 to 9-30	-42	SU
N. Casperson	440	58	35	32	5-16 to 9-30	-45	SU
Criddle & Sons	564	63	63	63	4-16 to 9-30	0	SU
R. Davis	340	40	40	13	4-16 to 9-30	-67	SU
Egan	635	79	79	32	4-16 to 9-30	-59	SU
Cottonwood	920	88	88	30	5-16 to 9-30	-66	DR
A. Evans	200	50	50	26	4-16 to 9-30	-48	SU
W. Fuhriman	40	6	6	1	4-16 to 9-30	-83	SU
D. Hadley	80	10	10	7	5-16 to 9-15	-30	SU
Hatley Ind.	114	19	19	11	5-16 to 9-30	-42	SU
G. Jensen	33	6	6	3	5-1 to 9-30	-50	SU
S. Kent	95	17	17	17	4-16 to 9-30	0	SU
Larson	40	6	6	6	5-16 to 10-31	0	SU
McNee	160	20	20	10	5-1 to 5-31	-50	SU
Marley	254	12	12	12	6-1 to 9-30	0	SU
P. Morrison	120	18	18	10	4-16 to 9-30	-44	SU
W. T. Evans	240	40	40	40	5-1 to 9-30	0	SU
Rt. Hand Grazing	600	132	132	87	5-1 to 9-30	-34	SU
Salveson	1,519	142	142	142	5-16 to 10-30	0	SU
Servoss Bros.	200	40	40	40	4-16 to 10-31	0	SU
Thompson	1,340	192	192	58	5-16 to 9-30	-70	SU
Tippits	65	8	8	8	4-16 to 9-30	0	SU
L. Roberts	120	15	15	14	4-16 to 9-30	- 7	SU
UNALLOTTED							
Scattered Lands	6,252						
Trayis	1,199						
Etcheverry	1,693						
Downey Watershed	1,200						
Table Mountain	1,040			120			
Cedar Ridge	600			75			
Totals	431,508	81,038	65,149	65,844		-18.8%	

*All authorized use has been Temporary Non-Renewable.

TABLE 1-2
PROPOSED RANGE DEVELOPMENTS AND LAND TREATMENTS

	Developments		Estimated Development Cost		Estimated Yearly Maintenance Cost		Acres Disturbed		
Allotment	Total Units	Type*	Per Unit	Total	Per Unit	Total	Unit	Total	Priority
Houtz Canyon	2 mi.	F	$ 2,500	$ 5,000	$ 60	$ 120	1.20	2.40	1
Curlew	3	CG	3,000	9,000	83	249	.01	.03	4
	11	T	550	6,050	25	275	.01	.11	2
	6 mi.	F	2,500	15,000	60	360	1.20	7.20	1
	10.5 mi.	PL	6,000	63,000	250	2,625	1.50	15.75	1,2
	3,120 ac.	SP	10	31,200	.80	2,496	1.00	3,120.00	2
	11,980 ac.	CA	15	179,700	1.19	14,256	1.00	11,980.00	1
	600 ac.	BD	10	6,000	.77	462	1.00	600.00	2
Pleasantview	1	T	550	550	25	25	.01	.01	3
	5.5 mi.	PL	6,000	33,000	250	1,375	1.50	8.25	2
	1,020 ac.	SP	10	10,200	.80	816	1.00	1,020.00	2
Samaria	1	CG	3,000	3,000	83	83	.01	.01	4
	3	T	550	1,650	25	75	.01	.03	3
	2 mi.	PL	6,000	12,000	250	500	1.50	3.00	2
Hanzel Mountain	2	CG	3,000	6,000	83	166	.01	.02	4
	2	G	4,000	8,000	100	200	.25	.5	3
Big Onion	3	SD	2,800	8,400	33	99	.35	1.05	3
	1	T	550	550	25	25	.01	.01	3
	6 mi.	F	2,500	15,000	60	360	1.20	7.20	3
	1 mi.	PL	6,000	6,000	250	250	1.50	1.50	3
	1,240 ac.	SP	10	12,400	.80	992	1.00	1,240.00	2
Dairy Creek	1	SD	2,800	2,800	33	33	.35	.35	3
	2	C	24,000	48,000	383	766	.50	1.00	3
	2	R	7,000	14,000	500	1,000	1.25	2.50	3
Indian Springs	1	W	15,000	15,000	500	500	.25	.25	2
Black Rock	3	SD	2,800	8,400	33	99	.35	1.05	3
Inkom	1	SD	2,800	2,800	33	33	.35	.35	3
East Fork	3	PL	6,000	18,000	250	750	1.50	4.50	2
Toponce	1.1 mi.	F	2,500	2,750	60	66	1.20	1.32	3
Moonlight Mine	0.55 mi.	F	2,500	1,375	60	33	1.20	.66	3
Cottonwood	1.1 mi.	F	2,500	2,750	60	66	1.20	1.32	3
T. Bloxham	70 ac.	CA	15	1,050	1.19	83	1.00	70.00	1
E. Davis	300 ac.	CA	15	4,500	1.19	357	1.00	300.00	1
Egan	600 ac.	CA	15	9,000	1.19	714	1.00	600.00	1
W. Fuhriman	30 ac.	CA	15	450	1.19	36	1.00	30.00	1
S. Kent	40 ac.	CA	15	600	1.19	48	1.00	40.00	1
McNee	120 ac.	CA	15	1,800	1.19	143	1.00	120.00	1
P. Morrison	100 ac.	CA	15	1,500	1.19	119	1.00	100.00	1
	1 mi.	F	2,500	2,500	60	60	1.20	1.20	3
Totals				$568,975		$30,715		$19,281.12	

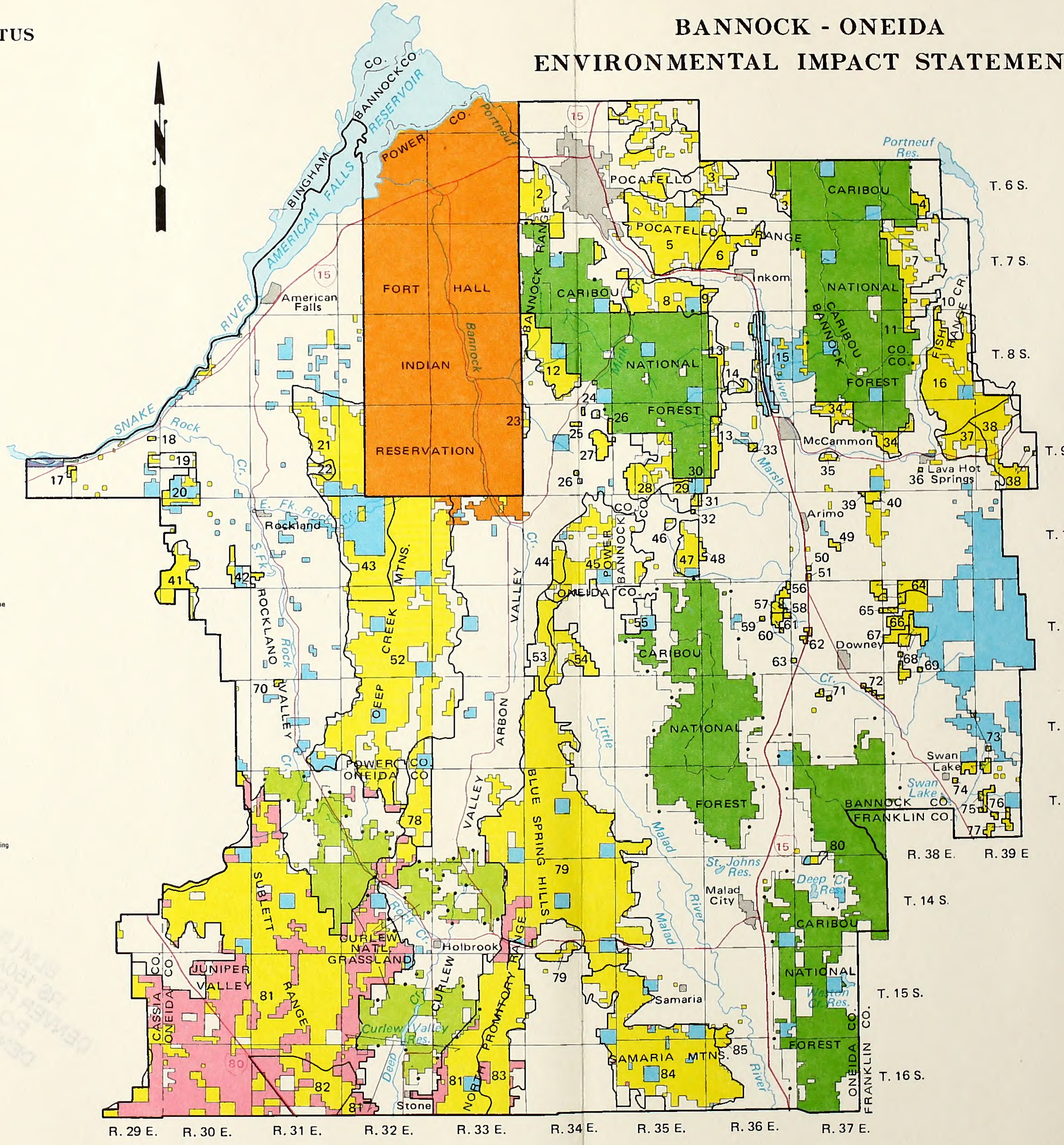
*T = Water Trough; SD = Spring Development; C = Catchment; R = Reservoir; PL = Pipeline; F = Fence; G = Guzzler; CG = Cattleguard; SP = Chemical Spray; CA = Chaining and Aerial Seeding; BD = Burning and Drill Seeding; W = Well

BANNOCK - ONEIDA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

ALLOTMENTS AND LAND STATUS

LEGEND

- ▬ ALLOTMENT BOUNDARIES
- 🟨 PUBLIC LANDS
- 🟦 STATE LANDS
- 🟩 NATIONAL FOREST
- 🟩 NATIONAL GRASSLANDS
- 🟧 INDIAN LANDS OR RESERVATIONS
- 🟥 BANKHEAD-JONES L.U. LANDS
- 🟪 WILDLIFE REFUGE
- ☐ PATENTED LANDS



KEY

SECTION 3 LEASE AREAS

Map Ref. No.	Allotment Number	Allotment Name
1	6019	2½ Mile
2	6018	Michaud Cr.
3	6020	Moonlight Mine
4	6030	Hebdon
5	6017	Black Rock
6	6021	Rapid Creek
7	6029	Toponce
8	6022	Inkom
9	6023	Stanger
10	6033	Wistisen
11	6031	Taylor
12	6037	Crystal
13	6024	Shoestring
14	6025	Bullock
15	6047	Rocks
16	6032	Bancroft
17	5329	Cold Water
18	5334	Register Rock
19	5335	Rock Creek
20	5317	Table Mtn.
21	6016	Indian Spr.
22	6006	Walker
23	6038	Swim
24	6039	Tete Ind.
25	6040	Myler
26	6041	Garden Creek
27	6042	Stewart Ind.
28	6043	Soloago
29	6044	Rogers Ind.
30	6045	Hatley
32	6046	Preslar Ind.
33	6026	Goodenough
34	6027	McCammon
35	6028	Price
36	6035	Rowsell
37	6034	Fish Creek
38	6036	Lund
41	6316	Houtz Canyon
42	6318	Cedar Ridge
43	6014	East Fork
44	6082	Johnson
45	6009	Big Onion
46	6085	Howe
47	6010	Cedar Mtn.
52	6015	Roy Arbon
53	6084	Anderson
54	6011	Dairy Creek
55	6012	East Daniels
70	5319	Side Canyon
78	6003	South Bull
79	6004	Pleasantview
80	6013	Deep Creek
81	6001	Curlew
82	6002	South Stone
83	6008	Hanzel Mtn.
84	6005	Samaria
85	6007	Madsen

SECTION 15 LEASE AREAS

Map Ref. No.	Allotment Number	Allotment Name
31	6066	Hatley Ind.
39	6080	Tippits
40	6056	N. Casperson
48	6071	Marley
49	6063	A. Evans
50	6053	A. Brady
51	6065	D. Hadley
56	6068	S. Kent
57	6060	Egan
58	6073	P. Morrison
59	6064	W. Fuhriman
60	6059	R. Davis
61	6052	T. Bloxham
62	6078	Servoss Bros.
63	6050	B. Almond
64	6079	Thompson
65	6054	C. Criddle
66	6055	Cambridge
67	6058	Criddle & Sons
68	6077	Salveson
69	6069	Larson
71	6070	McNea
72	6074	W. T. Evans
73	6061	Cottonwood
74	6067	G. Jensen
75	6081	L. Roberts
76	6076	Right Hand Grazing
77	6049	L. Allen

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